

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. CALLAHAN. Point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama will state his point.

Mr. CALLAHAN. One amendment was read. The gentleman was talking about the contents of another amendment. I think what he is doing now is trying to swap amendments, or I think he first has to through unanimous consent take this amendment that has been read from the table. But I will leave that decision to the Chair, naturally.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New Jersey ask unanimous consent for the Clerk to report the amendment that was designated earlier?

Mr. PAYNE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read the amendment which has been designated and which is pending.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I will assume that the debate that took place on the previous amendment would suffice for the gentleman's argument on this amendment.

Mr. Chairman, with that understanding, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment which is currently pending.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 56 offered by Mr. PAYNE:

Page 119, line 24, after "SIERRA LEONE" insert "OR ANGOLA".

Page 120, line 6, after "(RUF)" insert ", or to National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA)".

Page 120, line 8, before the period insert "or the democratically elected government of Angola, as the case may be".

Page 120, line 15, before the period insert "or in Angola".

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, the reason for the confusion was that last night we requested that this particular amendment be withdrawn and that the previous resolution asking for UNITA to have any country doing business with them withdrawn. So this amendment we would ask to be withdrawn. That is why the confusion came about. With that, Mr. Chairman, I would ask that that amendment be withdrawn.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to withdrawing the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey (Mr. PAYNE)?

Without objection, the amendment is withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there other amendments made in order to this section of the bill?

Mr. CALLAHAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from North Dakota (Mr. POMEROY).

Mr. POMEROY. I thank the gentleman for yielding. I want to thank the chairman for all he has done to support basic education programs for

children and for his work to improve the lives of families in developing countries, a topic of concern we both share.

My interest in international basic education stems from my conviction which I know the gentleman shares that education is the key to development. Providing basic education in developing nations advances hope for children, advances hope for families, advances hope for communities, and advances hope for the countries we are trying to help.

It also produces clear results. A baby who is born to a mother with just 4 years of education is twice as likely to survive as a baby with an utterly uneducated mother. Every additional year of schooling beyond grade four that a child receives leads to a 10 to 20 percent increase in wages. At a national level, increases in literacy of 20 to 30 percent have led to increases in a country's gross domestic product of 8 to 16 percent.

While we have made progress, there is a long way to go. There are 113 million children who will never go to school. Two-thirds of these are little girls. Another 150 million on top of 113 million who do not go at all will drop out before they get to the fifth grade. The vast majority of these dropouts are little girls. To address this problem, I believe we need to continue and expand our financial commitment to international basic education. Over the last several years, funding for basic education for children has been set at a cap of \$98 million. Now, this year, thanks to the gentleman's leadership, the committee lifted the cap on the funding and increased funding by \$5 million to \$103 million from the child survival account. The gentleman recommended an additional \$15 million be provided from the economic support fund.

Mr. Chairman, I would like this debate to reflect the gentleman from Alabama's thoughts on the record about the commitment to children's education.

Mr. CALLAHAN. Reclaiming my time, I thank the gentleman for his remarks. I look forward to working with him to support basic education for children. Naturally, I am supportive of that and I know the gentleman as well is supportive.

Mr. POMEROY. If the gentleman will yield further, I hope that as we continue the appropriations process the conferees would consider even increasing additional funds for basic education. Increasing the amount would bring us closer to our historic levels of funding for basic education. In the 1980s, now more than 10 years ago, U.S. support for education reached as much as \$180 million. Five years ago, funding for basic education for children was \$142 million. We are still well short of that, even with this important increase the gentleman has advanced.

I believe that funding will have to be increased further to meet the commit-

ment that our country has made at the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, to get every child in school by the year 2015. Today with more than 113 million out of school, another 150 million dropping out before grade five, it shows that we have to step up this commitment to meet this important goal. Following the Dakar meeting of world leaders, it is particularly important that this Congress show that it is part of the program, part of this international commitment. I look forward to working with the gentleman to make sure this happens.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there further amendments to this section of the bill?

If not, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

VOLUNTARY SEPARATION INCENTIVES

SEC. 584. Section 579(c)(2)(D) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 2000, as enacted by section 1000(a)(2) of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000 (Public Law 106-113), is amended by striking "December 31, 2000" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 2001".

WORKING CAPITAL FUND

SEC. 585. Section 635 of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 (22 U.S.C. 2395) is amended by adding a new subsection (I) as follows:

"(I)(1) There is hereby established a working capital fund for the United States Agency for International Development which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of personal and nonpersonal services, equipment and supplies for: (A) International Cooperative Administrative Support Services; and (B) rebates from the use of United States Government credit cards.

"(2) The capital of the fund shall consist of the fair and reasonable value of such supplies, equipment, and other assets pertaining to the functions of the fund as the Administrator determines, rebates from the use of United States Government credit cards, and any appropriations made available for the purpose of providing capital, less related liabilities.

"(3) The fund shall be reimbursed or credited with advance payments for services, equipment or supplies provided from the fund from applicable appropriations and funds of the agency, other Federal agencies and other sources authorized by section 607 of this Act at rates that will recover total expenses of operation, including accrual of annual leave and depreciation. Receipts from the disposal of, or payments for the loss or damage to, property held in the fund, rebates, reimbursements, refunds, and other credits applicable to the operation of the fund may be deposited in the fund.

"(4) The agency shall transfer to the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts as of the close of the fiscal year such amounts which the Administrator determines to be in excess of the needs of the fund.

"(5) The fund may be charged with the current value of supplies and equipment returned to the working capital of the fund by a post, activity or agency and the proceeds shall be credited to current applicable appropriations."

POINT OF ORDER

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state his point of order.

Mr. GILMAN. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the language